

## THE SUMMER FROCKS

Fresh Variations Worked on an Old Scheme.

MORE FULNESS IN SKIRTS

Waist Line Lower and the Sleeves Shorter.

Features of the Pretty Light Dresses

New on View—The Cuirasse Frock. New, but trying to the figure—Perfection of Line Needed for Success in Some Models—Delectable Frocks of Printed Cottons—Paris Notions for Sleeve and Gimpes—Pretty Lingerie Gowns—Skirt and Coat Suits of Linen.

They are an old story, those summer frocks, and yet an ever new story, for although their general character was determined long ago and each new cos-



GRAY SATIN.

tume is but a variation upon a theme already familiar, color schemes and details afford irrepressible novelty and every group of fashionably dressed women is interesting.

That skirt fulness is more and more in evidence. When we first talked of it months ago not a sign or portent of it was to be seen on this side of the water. With the Parisian openings came modest exhibits of skirt fulness in imported models, and now that June is here the saleswoman in even the cheap shops shows one a plaited or gathered skirt with honest pride and says, with the superior air of



GOLD SATIN.

one condescending to enlighten the outsider.

"The new skirt, madam. An advance model. Every one will be crazy about them in the fall."

And yet all the while handsome models with plain clinging skirts are being shown even in the exclusive shops. The change is coming slowly, insidiously, but it is coming, and already the full folds and draperies look modish to the initiated and the skirt without fulness somewhere about it seems to have an air of yesterday.

There's no denying that some of the attempted compromises twist full and



PINK CREPE.

tight skirts are frankly ugly. It is a hardy soul who can assert stoutly that a majority of the cuirasse models are beautiful. Fashionable they may be, but a clinging cuirasse reaching just below the hip curve and supplemented there by a shirred or plaited skirt will try even the most perfect figure, and awkwardly handled such a model is an abomination.

Occasionally through beauty of detail, color and supple materials a cuirasse frock attains charm despite its heavy handicap, but a black and white drawing cannot give the effect of such charm and the sketch printed here of an amber chiffon and net cuirasse model will not



TWO GOWNS OF PRINTED COTTON, TRIMMED WITH BLACK CHIFFON AND WITH A BLACK SILK CORD.

adequately illustrate the point. Yet the frock really was lovely.

The cuirasse was of amber net, almost solidly covered with heavy hand embroidery, so that in spite of its soft, clinging foundation it had body and fell in straight, smooth lines. The bodice and sleeves above the bust and the full skirt below the embroidered cuirasse, which ran down in pointed tunic fashion, were of amber chiffon. The waist in almost all models is still large and straight, but its line has gradually dropped, until now the round waist at the normal point is as familiar as the shortened waist and almost universal among the latest and most authoritative models. These models swing



ROSE, CHIFFON AND SILVER.

pendulumlike from the most complicated of draperies to the simplest of lines and from elaboration of detail to studied and striking simplicity.

Some curious note in trimming or material often gives originality and extreme modishness to a frock otherwise unpretentious save for its color and its perfection of cut, and it is in these daring experiments that the successful clothes artist shows her hand. What ordinary dressmaker would think of trimming a shimmering supple gold satin with exquisitely hand embroidered batiste or linen—the indescribably fine yellowed embroidery such as one finds among the coveted antiques and the treasured collars, caps, tuckers, etc., laid away among the belongings of our grandmothers and great-grandmothers? Perhaps the combination does not sound attractive, but it was surprisingly successful in spite of the fact that the embroidery was applied in an oddly severe way, one

wide band running around the plain, clinging skirt just a trifle below the knees and the rest used in motifs on the upper part of the bodice.

A frock of this kind requires the perfection of line which few dressmakers can attain, and this is generally true of the simple type of handsome frock. Where there is no trimming, no ornate detail to distract the attention, a blunder stands out distressingly, and yet many of the season's imported models look eminently possible, for few apparent difficulties to one ambitious of copying them.

A particularly good example of the aggressively demure French frock was afforded by the gray satin which is illustrated in one of the small cuts. An altogether lovely satin it was in color and in texture, but its only relief was furnished by narrow bordering lines of black and by creamy old lace at the throat and frilled in the sleeves. Back and sides were girdled narrowly in black, but the front preserved an unbroken line of color, though a new note was sounded in the soft corded shirring at the waist line, which

chosen for the frocks and the dull soft colorings on white or cream grounds are charming. Black is the usual trimming, used sparingly and merely to throw into relief the tones of the figured material.

Two exceptionally chic models of this class are reproduced in the large group and explain themselves, though without seeing the coloring and the delightful little old fashioned set designs one can have but little idea of the effect. Black chiffon was used for gimpes and sleeves in each case and one costume had an accompanying coat of black silk matching the touches of black in the frock trimming. In this model a dull greenish blue was the predominating color of the cotton. In the other an equally soft dull rose was the dominant note.

The sleeve of the rose and black frock deserves a word because it illustrates an idea to which several of the great French dressmakers have taken kindly and contrasts oddly with the close fitting sleeve most commonly worn. The smooth short cap is of the frock material, the full unlined length is of chiffon and a close fitting wristband cuff of the frock material or of lace on tucked chiffon holds the fulness snugly at the wrist. Beer has seen this sleeve on several models and Drecoll and Chermi have rung changes on it in models of their own.

The idea of the black chiffon or net gimpes and undersleeve with a light frock is not new abroad, having been exploited at the French watering places last summer, but it is making itself felt here for the first time now. One hears much about the amazing swiftness with which we adopt Parisian modes and Americans boast that new styles are launched here almost simultaneously with their appearance in Paris, so a frank statement that we are in many respects about one season behind Paris will doubtless be received with scorn, but it is true nevertheless.

The importers are constantly in touch with the Parisian movement. They do bring over the very latest things the moment these things are brought out in Paris, but the American women who wear these things in advance of their popular acceptance are very few. The vast majority, while extravagantly fond of dress and willing to wear atrocities when they see others wearing them, are slow in accepting a new suggestion and consequently a novel idea is generally accepted here in its second Paris season.

The black gimpes and sleeve are chic, but they are not universally becoming, and for that reason it is to be hoped that they will not achieve any great popularity, though they are presently the harmonious touch in such a frock as the black trimmed printed cotton of which we have been talking. They do contribute excessive smartness to some frocks in plain light color also and we have seen several white models with which black gimpes and undersleeves seemed altogether desirable.

One of these was a princess frock and coat of white diagonal. The frock had large buttons of cut jet and a belt of black patent leather run through wide eyelets bound with black disappeared in front and back but showed around the sides.

The white bodice was collarless and finished with soutache embroidery in white, as were the short sleeve caps and certain tab arrangements on the skirt. Jet buttons also appeared on skirt and sleeve cap.

A transparent collar and long close sleeves were of black, with the narrowest possible finish of braiding in fine white soutache. Thin white collar and sleeves would rob the model of half its cachet, though they might be more becoming to the average woman on a hot summer day.

The coat was a long, loose affair, braided lightly around the collarless neck and cuffs and fastening on the left side with three big jet buttons and three black bound buttonholes.

Going back for a moment to the matter of the quaint printed cottons, these materials are shown in a few of the more exclusive shops, and parasols are made up to match frocks of the cotton. Hats with full large crowns of the draped cotton stuff and brims of straws are displayed too, but a black hat would be more effective with any one of the frocks we have seen.

The woman who wears ready made frocks—and what woman doesn't now buy at least a few of them each season—and who had the patience to wait for late season bargains has been having an orgy during the last few weeks. The small and exclusive shops catering to a clientele which leaves town early for country houses and country pleasures or for Europe began their sales early in May, and though their models were not actually cheap they were distinct bargains when compared with models of the same class at their original prices. On the heels of these early sales came the sales in the larger shops, these being rather earlier than usual this year, and never has there been a spring season when bargains were more plentiful or more tempting.

The popular little one piece frock has been developed successfully in every material from gingham to silk, and the obtaining of pleasing effects in these models is easy, so the manufacturers have been exceedingly successful with them. Not demanding elaborate trimming, though some of them have it, these frocks can be made up at very moderate cost and can be marked down to very low figures in the sales without loss of all profit to the retail dealer. Delightful simple models in foulard and in pongee have been selling for from \$25 to \$35. There are frocks in these materials at prices still lower of course, but we are speaking of the higher class models good in quality of material, design and cut.

Extremely pretty lingerie frocks too

are to be had at similar prices, while mull and batiste and lawn princess frocks effective in design and general appearance but too coarse or flimsy for genuine service and daintiness are offered at amazingly low prices. Pretty crossbar lawn frocks, gingham, linens, piques, etc., range in price from \$9 to \$15, with of course an ascending scale going far beyond that modest sum.

Now is the time, too, for genuine bargains in embroideries, laces and summer materials, and exquisite embroidered robe patterns in lawn, batiste, etc., are selling at half the prices asked for them in the early part of the season. Clever girls are buying short lengths of very fine narrow colored embroideries or white for the trimming of wash blouses, and these embroideries are going for a song. Many of them have an irregular design with no definite or hard line edge and are on raw edge stripes of sheer batiste or lawn, so that they may be set into the blouse material with tucks or lace and present much the same appearance as hand embroidery done upon the blouse material.

Lingerie blouse sales are with us too, though the stock in this line has usually been pretty well picked over and the finer models are not recklessly sacrificed. The three-quarter sleeve is stoutly asserting itself among the late season blouses, and among the midsummer frocks as well, while shorter lengths are much in evidence for the latest frocks, the long sleeve even in sheer material promising too much warmth for comfort.

There is too, as we predicted, a growing demand for coat and skirt models without the princess bodice, in linens, pongees and other hot weather materials. The princess and coat are modish, but the coat and skirt and sheer lingerie blouse are cool, and women stoutly refuse to give up this refuge for torrid days.

The best looking linen coat and skirt suits are the plainly tailored models in the soft, loose woven, heavy linen which tailors well and does not crush readily. Fancy models, braided, embroidered, peppered with buttons, cut in fantastic shapes, are many, but while exquisite elaborate linen models for dressy wear are surpassingly chic, cheap imitations of such models are shoddy, and for all around wear the severe tailored model is the thing.

The long, straight loose fitting coat with bone, pearl or linen covered buttons, and perhaps a touch of black on the collar, and a trailing skirt smooth fitting over the hips but with a decided gored ripple, or better still, plaits introduced in some way below the hip line, make up the best linen suit for general utility purposes. The natural tone ecru and white linens are the coolest looking things of their kind, but of course they soil readily, and washing or even cleaning the tailored linen coat is ticklish business.

The dyes of linen have turned out unusually beautiful dark shades this season, and one of these dark tones in the quality of linen which we have indicated should with careful pressing give a whole season's service without journeying to the cleaner or the laundry.

## WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING.

The women's clubs throughout the country celebrated the ninetieth birthday of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, which occurred on May 27. The suffragists named it petition day and devoted it to getting signatures to the national suffrage petition.

Mrs. G. Howland Shaw was elected president of the Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Suffrage to Women at its annual meeting which was recently held in Boston. The vice-presidents elected were Mrs. J. Randolph Coolidge, Miss Anna L. Davies, Mrs. Charles Eliot Guild, Mrs. Charles D. Hornum, Miss Agnes Irwin and Mrs. Henry W. Whitney.

Mrs. Russell Sage has given \$25,000 as an endowment fund to Miss Martha Berry's school for boys near Rome, Ga. The school was founded several years ago by Miss Berry to help boys whose parents were not able to give them an education. It is conducted on a small farm and the boys do most of the work on the place in payment for their tuition and board.

Miss Effie N. Chambers is the head of the girls' high school at Kasaba, Turkey, which is said to have been destroyed by Moslems. According to Miss Chambers' last report the school year ended in 1907 was remarkably successful. Fifty girls attended the school, of whom fifteen were graduates. These graduates either took charge of lower schools in the Kasaba district or continued their studies at Aintab Seminary.

Last winter the women of Chicago began a crusade against the house fly. Among the expedients adopted was to get the Board of Health to issue a bulletin giving ways and means for exterminating the pest. According to the bulletin, a good fly poison not dangerous to human life is a solution of bichromate of potash, one dram dissolved in two ounces of water, and sweetened with a

little sugar. Put in shallow dishes and place throughout the house. To clear rooms in which there are a large number of flies burn pyrethrum powder. This will not kill the flies, but stuns them and causes them to fall to the floor, where they can be swept up and destroyed."

The opening of a woman's club the other day in Cork, Ireland, caused a sensation. When the usual club license was applied for the newspapers announced the calamity in bulletins. They drew glowing pictures of bankrupt husbands sitting at home nursing their neglected offspring when they should be at work, while their wives in costly furnished club-rooms staked their last pennies on bridge. The new clubhouse is described as having charming bedrooms, an excellent cuisine, good lively accommodations, golf links within easy reach and cozy rooms set apart for bridge and smoking.

Miss Strong is the leader of the movement among the women of Seattle to know their home city. These women express themselves as determined to learn all that it is possible to know about Seattle—not only the statistics but the things going on about them, such as how poor people work, the wages paid the women, the kindergartens, the playgrounds and every other point touching the welfare of the city and its inhabitants. They have divided themselves into committees, each of which is required to undertake personally to investigate a given field and to make a report giving the result of its investigations.

Mrs. Otto Kiliani of New York, a daughter of Bayard Taylor, has just sailed for England as representative from the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage to the general meeting of the English Anti-Suffrage Association. Mrs. A. J. George, it is said, will follow her early in June as representative of the Massachusetts branch of the Antis.

Miss Edna L. Foley has just resigned her place in the Boston Consumptive Hospital to become the head of the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute. She is a graduate of Smith College, class of 1901. The Chicago institute has seven dispensaries in different parts of the city and employs nine trained nurses to assist in treating the patients. Miss Foley will have entire charge of the dispensaries and nurses.

Miss Mary L. Phillips has just won the highest honors of the year, the university medal, at the California State University. Miss Almira Catherine Johnson, a student in the college of letters, was the first of the student speakers at the recent commencement exercises. Her subject was "California's Spanish Inheritance."

Mrs. Margaret E. Langdale of Cambridge, Mass., has just given the Phillips Exeter Academy \$50,000 to found a scholarship to be known as the Charles E. Langdale scholarship. Mrs. Langdale's husband, the late Prof. Charles E. Langdale, was for many years the dean of the law faculty of Harvard (and this scholarship is to commemorate his work).

The first annual report of Miss Kate Barnard, State Commissioner of Charities and Correction of Oklahoma, created a sensation in her State and led to the investigation of the Lansing, Kan., penitentiary. The investigating committee sustained every charge made by Miss Barnard against the institution. Gov. Haskell appointed her to attend the Southern conference on uniform child labor laws, which was recently held in New Orleans. She has been invited to speak at the international conference of charities to be held in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1911, and also to address the international congress on tuberculosis, which is to be held in Rome, Italy, a few weeks later.

## Women Who Vote.

From the Golden West Magazine.

There are four States where women have the same political rights as men. They are Colorado, Idaho, Utah and Wyoming.

The right to vote on some or all school questions is granted to women in Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Idaho, Kentucky, Kansas, Michigan, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Ohio, Utah, South Dakota, Vermont, Wyoming and Wisconsin.

In Great Britain equal suffrage prevails in all matters excepting elections to Parliament. Full suffrage is granted women in Australia, New Zealand, the Isle of Man, Finland and Norway.

## Tea Table Etiquette.

From the London Chronicle.

Tea table etiquette was somewhat complicated in the days of that hardened and shameless tea drinker, Dr. Johnson, when many people thought nothing of drinking ten or twelve cups at a sitting. It was considered proper for the cups and saucers to be placed on the table in the order in which they were to be used, and the hostess was expected to get the right cup and saucer for each guest. When the cups were passed up, they were to be passed up in the order in which they were to be used, and the hostess was expected to get the right cup and saucer for each guest. When the cups were passed up, they were to be passed up in the order in which they were to be used, and the hostess was expected to get the right cup and saucer for each guest.

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